POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR

THE MONTH OF JULY 1900.

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OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR

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FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1900.

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——— See Umamba Bhai Sahiba (G.O., No. 433, Mis.).

——— See Western Palace Jaghirdar (G.O., No. 458, Press).

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1900.

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Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
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466	31st "	..	No 284 of 1900. Nos 644–45 of 1891. Nos. 487–88 of 1891.	990	*Mysore Stipendiaries.*—Sanctioning the continuance to Aminá Bégam, as a life grant, of one-half of the stipend drawn by her late grandfather, Mir Zain-ul-Abidin, and the payment to her of the undrawn arrears of his pension; and directing the investment of a portion of the stipend for her benefit until she attains her majority or until she is married.

DISPOSAL LIST

OF

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS IN THE ORDINARY SERIES.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1900.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
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424 425	5th "	..	Nos. 131–32 R. of 1900. Nos. 17–18 of 1900.	893	*Kandyan Pensioner.*—Communicating to the Government Agent, Tanjore, for the necessary action, letter from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, sanctioning the payment of the usual food allowance and schóoling charges to the children of Meenakshi Ammal of the Kandyan family.
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Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
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431	9th "	..	No. 241 of 1900. No. 199 of 1900.	887 914	*Tanjore Civil Suit.*—Authorizing the Collector of Tanjore to defend, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, at the public expense Original Suit No. 20 of 1900 on the file of the Kumbakónam Sub-Court, and approving the draft statement which the Collector proposes to file in court in connection with the suit.
432	10th "	..	Nos. 420–21 of 1900.	907 919	*Visit of His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai to England.*—Regarding the —.
433	10th "	..	No. 338 of 1900.	886 905 921	*Her Highness M. Umamba Bhai Sahiba.*—Recording the papers connected with the memorial of —, senior rani of the Tanjore palace, applying for a salute as she died on the 4th July 1900.
434	10th "	..	Nos. 55–56 of 1900. No. 362 of 1900. No. 392 of 1900.	894	*British Officers with the Nayar Brigade of Travancore.*—Regarding the —.
435	12th "	..	..	927 931	*Returns of Arms and Ammunition imported into Native States.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and to the Political Agents, Pudukkóttai, Banganapalle and Sandúru, proceedings, Judicial department, on letter from the Government of India requesting that particulars may be given in future returns as to the calibre of all rifles and rifle cartridges imported by Native Chiefs and others.
441 442	14th "	..	..	924	*Petition.*—Forwarding to the Ceylon Government — from Raja Lakshmi Ammal, widow of Kandyan pensioner Venkata Kannusami Raja, praying for the grant of schooling charges and food allowance to her son K. Somasundaram *alias* Kuppusami Raja, together with a copy of a report thereon by the Government Agent, Tanjore.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
444 445	1900. 14th July	..	Nos. 443–44 of 1899. No. 266 R. of 1899.	913	*Children of Kandyan Pensioners.*—Forwarding to the Ceylon Government a statement and progress report in connection with the education of the — during 1899.
446	18th „	..	No. 246 R. of 1900. No. 308 of 1900. Nos. 589–90 of 1898.	926	*Petition.*—Informing P. Alagia Manavala Simhala Raja, Kandyan pensioner, Tanjore, that his application for a copy of the Government Agent's report on his — to the Ceylon Government in 1898 cannot be complied with.
447 448	21st „	..	Nos. 383–84 of 1900. Nos. 274–75 of 1899.	969	*Employment of Europeans in Native States.*—Requesting the Government of India to sanction the employment by the Cochin Darbar of Mr. R. Haffield, Mechanical Engineer, on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem.
449	21st „	..	No. 474 of 1899.	968	*Courtesy Titles.*—Recording letter from the Government Agent, Tanjore, intimating a change to be noted in the list of persons entitled to be styled "Highness."
450	21st „	..	..	951	*Conduct of Title-holders.*—
451	21st „	..	Nos. 413–14 of 1900.	972	*Pretoria Demonstrations at Banganapalle.*—Communicating to the Political Agent, Banganapalle, for the necessary intimation to the Nawab, letter from the Government of India conveying its appreciation of the Nawab's loyalty in commemorating in his State the occupation of Pretoria by the British forces.
452	21st „	..	No. 192 of 1900. No. 143 of 1900.	987	*Danish Consul at Madras.*—Recognising Mr. R. T. Menzies as —, and informing the Government of India of the same.
453 454	25th „	..	..	696	*European Travellers visiting Native States.*—Requesting the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to bring to the notice of the Travancore Darbar the fact that the presence in the Travancore State of the European traveller Count Samuel Teliki should have been at once communicated to the Resident; and reporting to the Government of India on the subject of the direct correspondence between the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General at Colombo and His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
455 456 457	1900. 25th July	..	..	949	*Consul for Belgium, Madras.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin letter from the — stating that he has been instructed not to interfere in the matter of certain claims of Mr. Hartoz against the Lady Superior of the Ernaculam convent and others.
459	26th „	..	No. 301 of 1900.	998	*Transfer of Minicoy Dispensary to Androth.*—Recording proceedings, Public department sanctioning, as an experimental measure for a period of two years, the —, and requesting the Board of Revenue to report on the results of the measure at the end of that period.
460	26th „	..	..	911	*Regulations for the Inspection of outward-bound Vessels.*— Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Marine department, directing that the Ceylon Government be consulted as to the proposed supersession of rule 1 of the —, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, by the general regulations of the Venice Sanitary Convention.
462	28th „	..	..	1009	*Venice Sanitary Convention.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Marine department, directing publication in the Fort St. George and Maritime District Gazettes a notification withdrawing the regulations under the — imposed against arrivals from Aden.
464	28th „	..	No. 346 of 1900. No. 359 of 1885. No. 499 of 1875.	1003	*Carnatic Stipends.*—Sanctioning the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 15 *per mensem* for life to Husain Bi, widow of the Carnatic stipendiary Moin-ud-din.
465	28th „	..	..	1016	*Interportal Trade Convention.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Revenue department, requesting him to ascertain whether the Travancore Darbar has any objection to the deduction of the overpayments, amounting to Rs. 4,471-1-10, from the compensation due to it for 1899-1900 on account of —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
467	1900. 31st July	..	No. 791 of 1899. No. 557 of 1898. No. 7 of 1887.	1004	*Petition.*—Recording— from Rafat-ul-mulk Bahadur for an increase of allowance, and directing the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to forward all petitions from Carnatic Stipendiaries, or on the subject of Carnatic stipends, addressed to Government even though Government has passed final orders declining to take notice of future petitions.
468	31st ,,	..	No. 367 of 1900. No. 445 of 1895. Nos. 358–59 of 1895.	1008	*Body Guard of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin letter from the Government of India sanctioning the supply, on payment, from the Madras Arsenal of the accoutrements and saddlery required for the use of the —.
469	31st ,,	..	No. 313 of 1900. No. 178 of 1894. No. 37 of 1894.	925	*Her Highness M. Umamba Bai Sahiba.*—Recording letter from the Government Agent, Tanjore, reporting the death from dropsy of — on the 4th July 1900.

DISPOSAL LIST

OF

PAPERS IN THE ROUTINE SERIES,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1900.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
261	1900. 2nd July	..	..	..	*Sanduru State.*—Forwarding to the India Office two advance copies of the administration report of the — for the official year 1899–1900.
262	4th "	..	No. 502 R. of 1899.	876	*Petition.*—Endorsing paragraph XIV C. Petition Rules on — from Lalla Bí, of Meersaibpet, Madras, praying to be granted a portion of the house-rent allowance which her deceased husband was enjoying.
263	5th "	..	No. 131 of 1900.	892	*Travancore Vakils Regulation III of* 1075.—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin forwarding two copies of the —.
264	6th "	..	Nos. 299–300 of 1900.	..	*Tomb of Saiyid Ibráhim in the Mysore State.*—Inviting the attention of the Honourable the Resident in Mysore to letter No. 300, Political, dated the 3rd May 1900, on the subject of the management of the —, and requesting a reply thereto.
265	7th "	..	No. 308 of 1900.	901	*Petition.*— Endorsing paragraph XV C. Petition Rules on — from Thiruvenkadakrishnaswami Raja of Tanjore submitting, for transmission to the Ceylon Government, a memorial praying that a portion of the pension enjoyed by his late father may be conferred on his son Bhima Raja.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
266 267	1900. 9th July	..	No. 234 R. of 1900. Nos. 133–34 R. of 1898.	888	*Kharita and Bag of Till-seeds.*—Informing the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India of the delivery to the Maharaja of Travancore of the — sent by the Maharaja Holkar, and forwarding to that officer a reply from the Maharaja of Travancore addressed to the Maharaja Holkar.
268	10th „	..	No. 85 of 1900.	908	*Certificates of Identity granted to Indian students and others visiting England.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and to all Political Agents proceedings, Public department, regarding the early submission by them of returns of —.
269	12th „	..	..	858	*Cochin Forest Affray Case.*—Informing the Government of India that the report regarding the affray between Cochin forest guards and British villagers will be despatched about the 15th instant.
270	12th „	..	..	870	*Petition.*—Recording, with remark, — from the Manager, A.V.M. School, Nemmara, requesting that early orders may be passed on his —, dated 18th April 1900, for permission to send up students of his school for the lower secondary examination at the nearest British centre.
271	14th „	..	..	939	*Application for Copies of Documents.*—Recording proceedings, Revenue department, forwarding to the Collector of Kistna for disposal, petition from the junior zemindar of Vallur applying for copies of certain documents.
272	14th „	..	No. 24 R. of 1900.	918	*Carnatic Stipendiaries.*—Recording letter from the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, forwarding statement showing the names of — whose deaths have been reported to his office during the quarter ending with 30th June 1900.
273	14th „	..	..	946	*Conduct of Public Servants.*—Recording proceedings, Public department, on letter from the Government of India forbidding any officer of Government to communicate with the Press in respect of his official conduct or acts without the prior consent in writing of the Local Government which he serves.
274	14th „	..	..	958	*Permission to reside in Travancore.*—Granting Mr. E. F. Lance —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
	1900.				
275 276	17th July	..	..	877 889 936 952	*Mining Rules for Travancore.*—Forwarding to the Government of India, Foreign department, copy of the communications addressed by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to the Darbars of those States on the subject of the —.
277	17th ,,	..	No. 248 R. of 1900. No. 368 of 1900. No. 312 of 1900.	954	*Mr. H. W. M. Brown.*—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin intimating that — reported himself to the Diwan of Cochin for duty at Ernakulam on the forenoon of the 27th June 1900.
278	19th ,,	..	No. 23 R. of 1900.	944	*Casualties among Carnatic Stipendiaries.*—Recording, with remark, statement of — during the quarter ending 30th June 1900.
279	21st ,,	..	..	965	*Epidemic Diseases Act.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings, Local and Municipal department, forwarding copies of notification No. 572, dated 10th July 1900, issued under the —.
280	21st ,,	..	..	985	*Irrecoverable Amounts.*—Recording proceedings, Financial department, authorizing the Accountant-General to accept the orders of the administrative departments of Government in the case of sanctions to the writing-off of — up to a limit of Rs. 500.
281	21st ,,	..	..	941	*Census.*—Recording circular letter from the Government of India conveying further instructions on the subject of the decennial — to be taken in 1901.
282	21st ,,	..	..	955	*Petition.*—Referring the petitioners Hamida Bí and Zeenat Bí, Mount Road, Madras, to the Commissioner of Police with regard to their — praying for relief at the langherkhana at Triplicane.
283	25th ,,	..	..	Rev. C. 4551	*Interportal Trade Convention.*—Informing the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, by telegram, that orders will be passed immediately on receipt of a reply from the Accountant-General to whom a reference has been made on the subject of the payment of sum due to the Cochin Darbar under the —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
284	1900. 26th July	..	..	999	*Rifle Associations in India.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Proceedings, Public Department, requesting him to obtain from Mr. C. J. Maltby and submit for the consideration of Government, the proposals which that gentleman desires to put forward for the formation of —.
285	26th ,,	..	..	992	*Bill.*—Returning to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin for resubmission with his remarks, the —, introduced in the Travancore Legislative Council to amend the Towns conservancy and Improvement Regulation II of 1069.
286	28th ,,	..	No. 327 R. of 1899.	1005	*Licensed lodging houses for Students of affiliated Colleges.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Proceedings, Educational Department, recording letter from the Director of Public Instruction submitting report on replies received from the Registrar of the Madras University, regarding the new bye-law about lodging houses.
287	31st ,,	..	..	979	*Laccadive Islands.*—Informing the Government of India, Foreign Department, that a reply to its letter of the 11th May last regarding the future administration of the — will be despatched as early as possible.

Government {1900} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1900. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 415, 2nd July 1900.

JULY.

Stipend of the late Muhammad, Abd-ur-rahman Khan Bahadur.

Approving the proposals of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, for the distribution of the — among his children, and stating, with remarks, that one-half of the shares of the minor children will be drawn by Muhammad 'Abd-ulláh as their guardian and that the stipends now granted will lapse on the death of the respective holders.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 269, Political, dated 23rd April 1900.

ABSTRACT.—Approving the proposal of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to continue two-thirds and one-half, respectively, of the two stipends drawn by the late Muḥammad 'Abd-ur-raḥmán Khán Bahádur, and requesting the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to re-submit proposals for the distribution of the stipends in consultation with the Kazi of Madras as to whether the second wife of the deceased Muḥammad Abd-ur-raḥmán Khán Bahádur was "shadi" or "nikahi".

READ—also the following papers:—

From Colonel H. H. HARVEY-KELLY, I.S.C., Officiating Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepâk, 25th May 1900, No. 171.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 269, Political, dated 23rd April 1900, I have the honour to state that a reference was made to the Kazi of Madras who reports that the second wife of the late Muḥammad 'Abd-ur-raḥmán Khán Bahádur was a "shadi" wife. I have also made enquiries about the legitimacy of all the claimants and learn that they are all legitimate children of the late Muḥammad 'Abd-ur-raḥmán Khán Bahádur.

2. I beg to propose the distribution of Rs. 55 in the following proportions:—

		Shares.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Muḥammad 'Abd-us-ṣamad ..	Shadi son ..	10	11	7	4
2. " 'Abd-ul-'azíz ..	" ..	10	11	7	4
3. " 'Abd-ul-majíd ..	" ..	10	11	7	4
4. Kulsum Bégam	Shadi daughter ..	5	5	11	8
5. Rahím-un-nisá Bégam	" ..	5	5	11	8
6. Ikram-un-nisá Bégam	" ..	5	5	11	8
7. Muḥammad 'Abd-ulláh	Nikahi son ..	2	2	4	8
8. Maḥmud-un-nisá Bégam ..	Nikahi daughter..	1	1	2	4
	Total ..	48	55	0	0

3. I also enclose the age and health certificates of the four male heirs of the deceased and propose that, as the ordinary prospects of their longevity are pronounced by the medical officer as not good, their shares be paid in the shape of monthly stipends.

ENCLOSURE.

This is to certify that I have examined Muḥammad 'Abd-ulláh Ṣáḥib and find that his age is about 29 years. He bears no marks of vaccination. His ordinary prospects of longevity are bad (owing to a bad family history and undoubtedly phthisical).

This is to certify that I have examined Muḥammad 'Abd-us-ṣamad Ṣáḥib and find that his health bad (owing to very poor physique and bad family history). His age about 19 years, bears marks of vaccination, and his prospects of longevity are bad.

This is to certify that I have examined Muḥammad 'Abd-ul-'azíz Ṣáhib. His ordinary prospects of longevity are bad, owing to his being subject to epileptic fits and bad family history. Age about 12 years, bears marks of vaccination.

This is to certify that I have examined Muḥammad 'Abd-ul-majíd Ṣáhib and find that his ordinary prospects of longevity are at present good but has a bad family history. Age about 4 years and bears marks of vaccination.

Madras,
16*th April* 1900.

(Signed) H. D. COOK, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Surgeom, 3rd District, Madras.

Memo. No. 1507, Political.

The Paymaster is requested to state the authority for treating Muḥammad 'Abd-ulláh and Maḥmud-un-nisá Bégam as *nikahi* children of the late Muḥammad 'Abd-ur-raḥmán Khán Bahádur.

12*th June* 1900.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

From Colonel H. H. HARVEY-KELLY, I.S.C., Officiating Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepâk, 20th June 1900, No. 201.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 1507, Political, dated 12th June 1900, I have the honour to state that local enquiries through reliable sources confirm that the late Muhí-ud-dín Bí (the mother of Muḥammad 'Abd-ulláh and Maḥmud-un-nisá Bégam) was married about 30 years ago to the late Muḥammad 'Abd-ur-raḥmán Khán Bahádur by "nikah": hence their shares in the distribution were fixed in accordance to their birth as "nikahi" children of the deceased.

2. Muḥí-ud-dín Bí was a woman of the poor class of Muhammadans, but she was respectable. She was a spinster at the time of her marriage with the late Muḥammad 'Abd-ur-raḥmán Khán Bahádur. It is not customary with the members of Carnatic family of some rank to *marry such women by* "*shadi*". There is therefore no doubt that Muḥammad 'Abd-ulláh and Maḥmud-un-nisá Bégam are *not* the "shadi" children of the late Muḥammad 'Abd-ur-raḥmán Khán Bahádur.

Order—No. 415, Political, dated 2nd July 1900.

The Paymaster's proposals are approved.

2. One half of the shares allotted to the four members of the family who are minors may be drawn on the receipt of Muḥammad 'Abd-ulláh as their guardian, the remaining half being invested, in accordance with existing orders, for their benefit when they come of age (in the case of the males) or are married (in the case of the females).

3. The stipends now granted will lapse on the death of the respective holders, who should be so informed by the Paymaster.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
" Accountant-General.

Government {1900} of Madras.
POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1900. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 416, 2nd July 1900.

JULY.

Supply of Salt duty free to the Laccadive Islanders.

Stating that the arrangements now proposed for the — require the sanction of the Government of India and cannot be given effect to, and requesting the Board of Revenue to submit a full report as to the past and present supply of salt to the islanders and as to the grounds on which the Collector of Malabar proposed in 1897 to supply them with salt duty free.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 72, Political, dated 23rd February 1880.

READ—also the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 8th March 1900, Mis. No. 1025.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Thomson.

Read—letter from BRYCE McMASTER, Esq., Acting Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 1802, dated 20th April 1899, and Board's reference thereon, dated 31st May 1899, requesting the Collectors of Malabar and South Canara and the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division, to submit their remarks on certain proposals for the supply of salt duty free to the inhabitants of the Laccadive Islands.

Read—also replies to the above reference and Board's reference thereon, dated 18th October 1899, requesting the Collector of South Canara to report at an early date whether, in lieu of the system now in force in his district, in the matter of the supply of salt to the Amindivi islanders, that suggested by the Collector of Malabar cannot be introduced.

Read—also letter from D. D. MURDOCH, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of South Canara, Dis. No. 11 R./G.B./1900, dated 17th January 1900, replying to the above reference.

Resolution—Mis. No. 1025, dated 8th March 1900.

G.O., No. 72, Political, dated 23rd February 1880, permitted the inhabitants of the Laccadive islands attached to the Malabar district to import their salt duty free from wherever they chose, but as since the cessation of manufacture and import of salt on Government account there was no duty-free salt available on the West Coast except the quantity held in gollahs for issue to fish-curing yards, the islanders were purchasing their supply of salt from the several ports on the coast at the usual market rates. In February 1897, the Collector of Malabar brought these facts to the Board's notice and requested that arrangements might be made for supplying them with salt duty free, whereupon the Board called on him to consider and report whether the system adopted in South Canara for supplying the Amindivi group of the said islands could be adopted, viz. :—

(i) for the Collector to purchase the required quantity of salt in the open market and supply the islanders therefrom at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of salt for every candy of coir they bring to the mainland, and

(ii) to recover only the cost price from the islanders and write off the duty as a charge against the administration of the islands.

That officer reported, however, that the system referred to was open to objection in that the imports of coir from the different islands bore no proportion to their population (Minicoy, for instance, which has the largest population, exporting the smallest quantity of coir), and submitted for the Board's consideration certain proposals which are briefly as follows :—

(1) The islanders to be allowed 20 lb. of salt a head.

(2) The amin of each island to be informed of the maximum quantity that would be supplied to the inhabitants thereof at the above rate.

(3) The amin to submit to the Collector the application for salt presented by the headman of each household in the island with information as to the number of persons living in the applicant's house and the number of pounds of salt recommended to be sold.

(4) The applications for salt to be checked in the Collector's office and passed on to the officer in charge of the salt gollah at Calicut or Ponnani who should issue the quantity on receipt of the cost price thereof.

(5) The Superintendents of Sea Customs to be apprized of such issues in order that they might see that the salt is not smuggled back into the mainland.

(6) A register showing the (i) name of the applicant, (ii) date of application, (iii) number residing in the applicant's house and (iv) quantity ordered to be issued, to be maintained in the Collector's office for the purpose of watching that the quantity intended for issue to each island is not exceeded and that unreasonable quantities are not purchased by any particular islander.

2. The Board considers that these proposals are too elaborate, as there is no necessity to maintain an individualwar register of consumption, but with modifications they may be accepted as affording probably the best solution of the difficulty. The following procedure would appear to be simpler and quite as effective :—

(1) The Collector should first carefully determine, with reference to the population of each of the islands and the extent of the fish-curing operations therein, what its salt requirements are likely to be.

(2) The amin of each island should be directed to submit indents for the amount of salt required from time to time.

(3) These indents should be checked in the Collector's office in order to see that the allowance fixed for the island is not exceeded.

(4) They should then be sent to the officer in charge of the salt gollah who should issue the quantity specified in the indent on receipt of the cost price thereof *ex*-duty.

(5) The officer in charge of the gollah will satisfy himself that the salt has been shipped in *bonâ fide* island craft and return the indents to the Collector's office with a certificate on the reverse thereof containing details with dates of the facts of supply and shipment.

(6) The distribution of the salt to individual islanders may be left to the amin, but officers visiting the islands should make a point of ascertaining their correct population and satisfying themselves that no more salt is left with the amin than what that population can properly eat, allowing for fish-curing.

(7) The indents filed and registered in the Collector's office together with the inspection reports should be a sufficient record for check of future indents.

3. For convenience of distribution and check it would seem advisable to restrict issues to only one gollah and probably that at Beypore would be most convenient. The Collector is, however, requested to report whether this restriction would cause much hardship to the islanders. The allowance fixed under clause (1) of paragraph 2 *supra* for each island should be reported to the Board for approval and should be rather under than over the mark, especially when the rules are first introduced, in order to diminish the temptation to smuggling. Officers visiting the islands can then ascertain whether the amount is found sufficient and the allowance can be raised if found necessary. The Collector will also report whether it would not be better to require the cost price to be paid into the district treasury at the time the indent is presented rather than to the officer in charge of the salt gollah.

4. The opportunity will also be taken to order a slight modification in the system in force in South Canara in the matter of the salt supply of the Amindivi group of islands. Instead of purchasing the required quantity of salt in the open market as at present, the Collector is requested to indent in future on the Mangalore gollah where arrangements will be made for keeping a supply of East Coast salt. The cost price of the salt alone need be paid to Government and this may be done by paying the amount into the district treasury to the credit of the Salt department. As regards duty, all that is necessary is to make a book adjustment in the accounts by credit to III Salt and debit to the administration of the islands.

(True Extract).

(Signed) N. S. BRODIE,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Malabar, paragraphs 1—3.
" " South Canara, paragraph 4.
" Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.
" Assistant Commissioners, Tinnevelly and Calicut Sub-Divisions.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Mis. No. 1441, Revenue.

Transferred to the Political Department.

Ootacamund,
29*th May* 1900.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

Order—No. 416, Political, dated 2nd July 1900.

The attention of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) will be drawn to the facts that the orders contained in G.O., No. 72, Political, dated 23rd February 1880, as regards the supply of salt duty free to the Laccadive islanders cannot now be acted upon and that the proposals contained in the resolution read above will require the sanction of the Government of India under section 7 (*b*) of the Indian Salt Act (XII of 1882).

2. Under these circumstances the Board will be requested to submit a full report as to the past and present supply of salt to the islanders and as to the grounds on which the Collector of Malabar proposed in 1897 to supply the islanders with salt duty free. In the meantime the Board should not give effect to its present proposals.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" Revenue Department.

Government {1900} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1900.	*Enclosures*	
Regd.		*Spare copies*	

G.O., No. 422, 5th July 1900.

JULY.

Survey of the Sanduru State.

Passing orders on the scheme proposed for the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., Nos. 468, 469, Political, dated 15th July 1899.

ABSTRACT.—Reviewing the administration report of the Sanduru State for the official year 1898-99 and the budget estimates for 1899-1900.

G.O., No. 15, Political, dated 9th January 1900.

ABSTRACT.—Purchase of "Tulloch's Gardens" by His Highness the Raja of Cochin.

READ—also the following paper :—

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Bellary and Political Agent, Sanduru, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 22nd February 1900, R. Dis. No. 117.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 468, Political, dated 15th July 1899, and in continuation of my foot-note, Ref. on C. No. 1853, dated 24th December 1899, recorded in G.O., No. 15, dated 9th January 1900, I have the honour to submit herewith a scheme for the survey of the Sanduru State prepared by the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Bellary, together with the marginally-noted enclosures.

1. Sketch, Sanduru State.
2. Alphabetical list of villages.
3. Statement of the estimated cost of Survey establishment and stones.
4. Statement showing the names of villages which can conveniently be clubbed.

2. The scheme provides for the demarcation and survey of the 21 Circar villages of the State with an aggregate area of acres 11,128·72 excluding hills and bearing a beriz of Rs. 27,486-13-10. The survey of these villages is estimated to cost Rs. 6,129 as shown below :—

	RS.
Cost of Survey establishment	2,880
,, stones	2,529
,, labour	720
Total ..	6,129

3. The Deputy Superintendent proposes to reduce the existing 21 villages to 10 by clubbing and the Administrator has no objection to this proposal.

4. Owing to the absence of granite or stone of a durable nature in the State and to the difficulty of procuring stone suitable for demarcation, the nearest quarry being at a distance of 10 miles from Sanduru along a bad road, the Deputy Superintendent suggests as an alternative the building of mounds of earth or "bandas." Mr. Martin states that such marks are in use in Mysore and Bombay and adds that they "would be cheaper and more durable." The Administrator accepts this view and recommends the alternative in order to save expense. I object altogether to demarcation by means of mud-banks or mounds. The results of such a system were clearly seen in Trichinopoly, which was one of the first districts selected for survey. The mud demarcation vanished in a few year's time and the whole survey had to be done *de novo* at the end of 30 years. In my opinion, if the survey is to be of any use at all, stone demarcation is absolutely necessary, and I thought that this was an accepted doctrine of the Survey department. Mr. Martin's proposal seems to show that I am wrong.

5. Of the total area of acres 11,128 to be dealt with under the scheme, acres 5,554 are under occupation and acres 3,464 comprise inam holdings leaving an unoccupied area of acres 2,110. The Administrator states that the unoccupied area alone will have to be demarcated at the cost of the State and that the inamdars and holders of land under occupation will bear the cost of demarcation of their own holdings. For this reason and by the substitution of mounds of earth for stone demarcation, the Administrator expects to reduce the estimated cost of survey by about Rs. 2,000. As stated in the previous paragraph, I am entirely opposed to mud demarcation. In the case of inam and ryotwari holdings, the cost of demarcation will have to be borne by the State in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the individuals concerned.

6. In the foregoing circumstances, I recommend that the scheme for the survey and demarcation of the Sanduru State, as drawn up by the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, may be sanctioned, and that the Survey department be authorized to supervise the execution of the work.

7. I am asking the Administrator to allot funds for preliminary work and to make the necessary provision in the next budget.

8. In paragraph 2 of the Government Order under reply, I have been called on to submit also a scheme for the settlement of the State. The Administrator is not prepared to submit such a scheme until after the survey has been completed and I recommend that the matter may be postponed accordingly.

Enclosures.

Scheme for the demarcation and survey of the 21 Government villages of Sanduru State.

Clubbing Villages.—By clubbing two or more villages together, the number of villages can be conveniently reduced to ten villages—*vide* statement I showing the names of villages, which can be conveniently clubbed and their total area.

Karnams.—For these ten clubbed villages there are only seven karnams, four of whom are young men and can be taught demarcation and survey of fields.

Village Boundaries.—It is proposed to exclude all hills from the survey.

The village boundaries should therefore include all cultivated and culturable lands and unculturable lands such as roads and streams running through cultivated and culturable lands, tanks, village-sites and low hills surrounded by cultivation.

Of the ten clubbed Government villages, the lands to be surveyed of five villages are contiguous in one block.

They are—

Name.	Area. ACS.	CTS.
Chick Sanduru ..	1,787	30
Hosahalli ..	923	68
Konapuram ..	1,632	48
Kristnanagaram ..	1,014	61
Sanduru ..	1,109	66
Total ..	6,467	73

The other five villages are isolated and far from each other—

Name.	Area. ACS.	CTS.
Appayanahalli ..	544	54
Ethinahalli ..	1,614	71
Kanivihalli ..	1,507	29
Medarhalli ..	760	27
Ramandrug ..	234	20
Total ..	4,661	01

The country to be surveyed is close and surrounded by hills and the land is valuable. (The beriz averaging Rs. 3 an acre.)

Theodolite Survey.—The village boundaries should be surveyed with theodolite, first-class stones, 3′ × 9″ × 9″ being used for theodolite stations.

The State has been topographically surveyed. The new survey should be connected with the old survey.

Traverse computation and traverse plotting.—The village traverses should be set up and plotted on the scale 16″ = 1 mile.

Village Triangulation.—Starting from and closing on theodolite stations, a series of triangles should be measured with the chain. Every theodolite station should, if practicable, be used in forming triangles for the village triangulation. From the sides of the triangles offsets should be taken to all trijunctions of survey fields and to all important details and recorded in a field book.

Field demarcation.—The same rules for Process E in the Survey Manual.

A field register should be prepared. Headings will be supplied.

Field Survey.—Each field should be measured in convenient sized triangles, from the sides of which offsets should be taken to all marks on the survey field, and sub-division boundaries and to all important details.

From these measurements each survey field, with its sub-divisions and all important details will be plotted separately on sectional paper in the field measurement book.

The scale of the map of each survey field will depend on the area, &c.

Village Map.—The village map will be plotted on the scale of 16″ = 1 mile from the forementioned records of measurement.

Theodolite survey, village triangulation and field survey.

Labour.—Labour by village servants will not be available. The usual allowance for labour may be paid to the field surveyor.

Survey Marks.—There is no granite or stone of a durable nature to be got in the Sanduru State.

The nearest quarry is in Bandri village on the road to Kúdligi, 10 miles from Sanduru. The road is very bad between Bandri and Sanduru and from Sanduru to Ethinahatti. There is one village Appayanahalli, to which it would be very difficult to convey stones.

It is estimated that the cost of each stone (field stone) delivered at Sanduru would be about As. 4–6.

As an alternative to using stones as field boundary marks, the cost of each stone when planted, being about As. 6–7, it is suggested that it would be cheaper and more durable to build mounds or "bandas" as used in the Mysore Province and in the Bombay Presidency, to demarcate survey fields and sub-divisions. The bandas should be 8′ long × 3′ height × 3′ broad at the base and 1′ broad at the top. About three times as many "bandas" as stones would be required to be built.

The probable cost of building a "banda" would be As. 1–4, *i.e.*, As. 1–4 × 3 = As. 4 as against As. 6–7, the cost of one stone.

Theodolite stations should be of granite stone with the usual marks cut on them.

Field Establishment.—One head surveyor would be required to do the theodolite survey and final inspection.

One deputy surveyor to do the village triangulation, plotting the fields in the village map and inspection.

Ten field surveyors for field demarcation and survey and computation of field areas.

Finishing the Village Map—might be done in the Survey division office with a small staff of computor-draftsmen.

The deputy surveyor can instruct ten men (karnams and others) and after one month's instruction, the field survey of the following five villages may be commenced, two men in each village:—

- Chick Sanduru.
- Hosahalli.
- Konapuram.
- Kristnanagaram.
- Sanduru.

On completing the above named five villages, the supervision and inspection of which being in one block, will be easy and convenient, the other five isolated villages can be taken up.

BELLARY,
20th December 1899.

(Signed) C. MARTIN,
Dy. Superintendent, Madras Survey.

SANDURU ZAMINDARI.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES.

Number of Government Villages, 10.

General number.	Taluk number.	English names.	Telugu names.	Area in acres.	Distance in miles and direction from cusbah.
1	10	Appayanahalli	అప్పయ్యనహళ్లి	544·52	S.E. 12
		1. Basavanahooti (ruined) ..	1. బసవనహూటి (బేచరాకు) ...		
2	5	Chikkasundur	చిక్క సెండూరు	1,787·30	S. ½
		1. Hulikunta (ruined) ..	1. హులికుంటా (బేచరాకు) ...		
3	8	Ethinahalli	ఎత్తినహట్టి	1,614·71	N.E. 5½
		1. Virapuram (ruined) ..	1. వీరాపురం (బేచరాకు) ...		
4	6	Hosahalli	హొసహళ్లి	923·68	N.E. 2
		1. Aladahalli (ruined) ..	1. అలదహళ్లి (బేచరాకు) ...		
5	9	Kanivihalli	కనివిహళ్లి	1,507·29	S.W. 5
		1. Ragapuram (ruined) ..	1. రాగాపురం (బేచరాకు) ...		
6	3	Konapuram	కోనాపురం	1,632·48	N.W. 2
		1. Sivagangi (ruined) ..	1. శివగంగి (బేచరాకు) ...		
7	7	Kristnanagaram	క్రిష్టానగరం	1,014·61	N.E. 1
		1. Timmalapuram (ruined) ..	1. తిమ్మలాపురం (బేచరాకు) ...		
		2. Ramachandrapuram ..	2. రామచంద్రపురం ...		
8	1	Médárahalli	మేదారహళ్లి	760·27	N.W. 10
		1. Venkatagiri (ruined) ..	1. వెంకటగిరి (బేచరాకు) ...		
9	2	Ramandrug	రామణమ	234·20	N.W. 8
10	4	Sandur	సెండూరు	1109·66	Casba.
		1. Dombarahalli	1. దొంబరహళ్లి		
		2. Sivapuram (ruined) ..	2. శివపురం (బేచరాకు) ...		

SANDURU STATE.

ESTIMATED area of Cadastral Survey, 18 square miles.

ESTIMATED Cost of Survey establishment.

Grade.	Number.	Average rate of pay.	Total monthly cost.	Number of months.	Total cost.
Establishment.		RS.	RS.		RS.
Head Surveyor	1	60	60	6	360
Station-marker (field surveyor)	1	12	12	2	24
Deputy Surveyor	1	30	30	6	180
Field Surveyor	10	12	120	6	720
Clerk	1	20	20	6	120
Computer-Draftsman	2	17½	35	6	210
Muchi	1	7	7	6	42
Peons and chainmen	1	7	7	6	42
Do.	7	6	42	6	252
Do.	2	6	12	2	24
Contingencies.					
Stamps, &c.	..	..	..	..	60
Stationery	..	..	..	..	100
Travelling allowance of Establishment	..	..	..	..	25
Total ..					2,159
Add cost of officers' supervision at 25 per cent. ..					540
Add cost of instruments at Rs. 2 per square mile ..					36
Total ..					2,735
Margin ..					145
Total ..					2,880
Cost per square mile ..					160

STONES.

Cost of Stones at Sanduru Depot.

	RS.
Number of first-class theodolite stations estimated is 153; at As. 10 per stone, the cost of 153 stones = 153 × 10 = As. 1,530	96
Number of field stones estimated is at two stones per acre or 320 stones per square mile, or 18 × 320 = 5,760; at As. 4–6 per stone, the cost of 5,760 × As. 4–6 = As. 25,920	1,620
Total cost of stones at Sanduru depot ..	1,716

Cost of Carriage from Depot to Village.

Average distance from Sanduru depot to villages will be 4 miles, at 4 first-class station stones per cart: number of carts required for 153 stones is $\frac{153}{4}$ = 38 carts; cart-hire at As. 2 per mile per cart for 38 carts for 4 miles = As. 2 × 38 carts × 4 miles	19
At 12 fourth-class stones per cart, number of carts required for 5,760 = $\frac{5760}{12}$ = 480 carts; cost for 480 carts at As. 2 per mile per cart = 480 × As. 2 × 4 miles	240
Total ..	259

Cost of Carriage from Villages to Fields and Cost of Imbedding.

At $\frac{3}{4}$ anna per stone for first-class and fourth-class stones; the cost of carriage for 153 + 5,760 stones = 5,913 × $\frac{3}{4}$ anna	277
At $\frac{3}{4}$ anna per stone for first-class and fourth-class stones for imbedding; the cost of imbedding 153 + 5,760 stones = 5,913 × $\frac{3}{4}$ anna	277
Total ..	554
Grand Total ..	2,529
Rate per square mile ..	140

LABOUR.

At Rs. 40 per square mile, the estimated cost of labour for 18 square miles = 18 × Rs. 40	720

Summary.

Cost of survey establishment at Rs. 160 per square mile	2,880
,, stones at Rs. 140 per square mile	2,529
,, labour at ,, 40 ,, ...	720
Total ..	6,129

Rate per square mile is Rs. 340.

STATEMENT showing names of villages which can be conveniently clubbed and their total area excluding hills.

General Number.	Name of villages.	Clubbed villages. No.	Clubbed villages. Name.	Extent. Acs. Cts	Beriz. RS. A. P.
1	Medarahalli	1	Medarahalli	760 27	473 13 11
2	Venkatagiri (ruined)		1. Venkatagiri (ruined) ..		
3	Ramandrug	2	Ramandrug	234 20	253 8 0
4	Konapuram	3	Konapuram	1,632 48	4,266 2 5
5	Sivagangi (ruined)		1. Sivagangi (ruined) ..		
6	Dombarahalli	4	Sunduru	1,109 66	4,541 7 3
7	Sivapuram (ruined)		1. Dombarahalli		
8	Sunduru		2. Sivapuram (ruined) ..		
9	Chikkasundur	5	Chikkasundur	1,787 30	5,523 8 10
10	Hulikunta (ruined)		1. Hulikunta (ruined) ..		
11	Hosahalli	6	Hosahalli	923 68	3,275 8 3
12	Aladahalli (ruined)		1. Aladahalli (ruined) ..		
13	Kristnanagaram	7	Kristnanagaram	1,014 61	4,769 2 0
14	Timmalapuram (ruined) ..		1. Timmalapuram (ruined) ..		
15	Ramachandrapuram		2. Ramachandrapuram ..		
16	Ethinahatti	8	Ethinahatti	1,614 71	2,489 6 11
17	Virapuram (ruined)		1. Virapuram (ruined) ..		
18	Kanivihalli	9	Kanivihalli	1,507 29	1,644 12 3
19	Ragapuram (ruined) ..		1. Ragapuram (ruined) ..		
20	Appayanahalli	10	Appayanahalli	544 52	249 8 0
21	Basavanahooti		1. Basavanahooti (ruined) ..		
			Total ..	11,128 72	27,486 13 10

SURVEY OFFICE, BELLARY,
18th December 1899.

(Signed) C. A. MARTIN,
Deputy Supt., Madras Survey, No. 2 Divn.

Memorandum No. 702, Political.

With reference to his R. Dis. No. 117, dated the 22nd February 1900, the Political Agent, Sanduru, is requested to advise the Administrator of Sanduru to make the necessary provision in the budget estimate for 1900-1901 to meet the entire cost (Rs. 6,129) of the survey of that State.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

10*th March* 1900.

To the Political Agent, Sanduru.

Official Memorandum No. 141, Revenue.

The scheme for the survey of the Sanduru State submitted by the Collector of Bellary with his letter read above will be referred to the Superintendent of Survey for favour of early report as to whether sufficient staff can be found to conduct the survey work in question during the current year without detriment to the progress of Government and private work already on hand, and as to what additional provision should be made on account of the cost of the Central office.

The Superintendent will also be requested to favour Government with his views as to the advisability of using earth mounds for demarcation purposes instead of stones.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

11*th April* 1900.

To the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

From G. P. GREENE, Esq., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Camp Hosdrug, 26th May 1900, No. 60 G.

[*Reference*—Official Memorandum No. 141, dated 11th April 1900, referring for report of the Superintendent of Survey, the scheme for the survey of the Sanduru State submitted by the Collector of Bellary.]

I have the honour to report that it will not be possible to undertake the Cadastral Survey of the Sanduru State during the current year without detriment to the progress of work already in hand. But if the survey is sanctioned and 150 station stones, size 3 feet by 9 inches by 9 inches, are provided within the next two or three months, arrangements can be made to complete during the year such theodolite survey as may be necessary.

2. As regards the boundary marks to be used for demarcation, I agree with Mr. Carr in his opinion that "if the survey is to be of any use at all, stone demarcation is absolutely necessary". Wherever, in the Madras Presidency, earthen mounds were erected for demarcation purposes, it has been considered necessary to re-demarcate with stones.

If earthen mounds are used they should be "8 cubits long, 4 cubits broad at the bottom and $\frac{3}{4}$ cubit at top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cubits high". I have taken these dimensions from official correspondence on the system of survey in the Bombay Presidency—"Rules for boundary marks". I have myself seen demarcation mounds of earth of the size above quoted in Bombay villages north of the Tungabhadra river and am of opinion that it would cost the ryot as much to erect one mound, if his own labour is taken into account, as it would to purchase and embed a stone such as is required by the Madras demarcation rules.

It should also be remembered that each mound would cover about 72 square feet of land, which is no small consideration where land is valuable.

3. The additional provision to be made on account of share of cost of the Central Survey office is Rs. 460. The total estimated cost of survey of the estate will then be as follows:—

Area for Survey—18 square miles.

Item of charge.	Total cost.	Rate per square mile.
	RS.	RS.
Survey establishment (including share of cost of survey instruments)	2,880	160
Stone boundary marks	2,529	140
Hired labour	720	40
Share of Central office	480	27
Total ..	6,609	367

Order—No. 422, Political, dated 5th July 1900.

The proposed scheme for the survey of the Sanduru State is approved. The Government concurs in the view that stones should be used for demarcation instead of earth-mounds.

2. It is observed that the budget estimates of the State for 1900–1901 contain an allotment of Rs. 6,129 for survey charges. The expenditure during the current official year will probably not reach this amount, but the Political Agent will inform the Administrator that no re-appropriations should be made from any unexpended balance under this head.

3. The Political Agent will request the Administrator to arrange as early as possible for the provision of the 150 station stones alluded to in paragraph 1 of the letter of the Superintendent of Madras Survey, No. 60-G., dated the 26th May 1900, so that the operations of the Survey party may proceed without hindrance.

4. Further orders on the subject will issue in the Revenue Department, and the Political Agent will be authorized to place himself in direct communication with the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Bellary, on minor points of detail, reporting in due course to Government the progress that is made in the matter.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Sanduru.
" Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General.

Government {1900} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1900.	*Enclosures*	
Regd.		*Spare copies*	

G.O., No. 427, 7th July 1900.

JULY.

Travancore Mint.

Requesting the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to obtain and submit certain information required by the Government of India with regard to the amount of silver passed into the — from 1891, and to arrange with the Travancore Darbar for the transmission of future returns of the operations of the — in the revised form.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 756, Political, dated 13th November 1893.

Abstract.—Requesting the Resident to arrange for the submission of the report on the operations of the Travancore Mint since 26th June 1893 and of similar reports regularly every month for the Government of India.

G O , No. 757, Political, dated 13th November 1893.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Resident letter from the Government of India regarding the future currency policy of the Travancore State for advising the Darbar in the sense of the letter.

G.O., No. 393, Political, dated 9th June 1894.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin resolution of the Government of India calling for a return in a certain form showing the quantity of silver received into each of the mints in Native States in each month from July 1893 to March 1894, and for a similar return for each of the two preceding calendar years 1891 and 1892, and the first six months of 1893, and for a monthly return of the same kind commencing with April.

G.O., R. No. 317, Political, dated 31st October 1895.

Abstract.—Recording letter from the Government of India requesting that the monthly returns on the operations of the Travancore Mint may be submitted in future to it in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

G.O., No. 60, Political, dated 27th January 1896.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin a letter from the Government of India requesting that, in future, quarterly instead of monthly returns of the operations of the Travancore Mint may be submitted.

G.O., No. 181, Political, dated 19th April 1900.

Abstract.—Forwarding to the Government of India statement showing quantity of silver that passed into the Travancore Mint during the quarter ending 31st March 1900.

Read—also the following paper:—

From J. B. WOOD, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 23rd June 1900, No. 2730-I—A.

With reference to the letter from the Government of India in this department, No. 251-I., dated the 18th January 1896, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following change may be

made in the quarterly returns of the operations of the Travancore Mint beginning with the return for the quarter ending June 1900, that is, that instead of showing only the total amount passed into the Native State mints in each quarter you will show separately *, giving the figures in two columns (1) the amount of new silver passed into the mints which corresponds to a real addition to the circulation, and (2) the amount of silver passed into the mints in the shape of old recalled coins which does not represent a real addition to the circulation.

* In the form attached.

2. I am also to ask that, if possible, the returns submitted each year commencing with the year 1891 may be revised in the same way. It will only be necessary to give the annual total under each head for each state in dealing with the years 1891–92 and 1894—99. For the year 1893 and for the present year the information should, if possible, be given by quarters.

ENCLOSURE.

QUANTITY of Silver (in tolas) passed into the Mints in Native States.

Mints.	1891.		1892.		1893.								1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.			
					1st quarter.		2nd quarter.		3rd quarter.		4th quarter.														1st quarter.		2nd quarter.	
	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.	New silver.	Silver obtained from old recalled coins.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Order—No. 427, Political, dated 7th July 1900.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin who will be requested to obtain and submit to this Government, at an early date, the information as regards the transactions of past years, required by the Government of India.

2. The Resident will arrange with the Travancore Darbar for the transmission of future returns in the revised form prescribed in the letter read above..

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Government {1900} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1900. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 436, 437, 13th July 1900.

JULY.

Cochin Forest Affray Case.

Considering that the accused in the — should be extradited and that they should stand their trial before Cochin Courts; and forwarding to the Government of India copies of the proceedings of this Government containing further reports from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and the District Magistrate of Malabar on the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 311, Political, dated 7th May 1900.

Abstract.—Directing the District Magistrate of Malabar to submit a full and detailed report on the charges preferred against the nineteen British subjects concerned in the Cochin forest affray case, with his opinion as to whether they should be tried in Cochin or in Malabar ; and informing the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, by telegram, that the accused should not be extradited pending full report from the District Magistrate, Malabar.

Read—also the following papers :—

Telegram from the District Magistrate, Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 21st June 1900.

Notwithstanding orders of Government that persons concerned in Cochin forest guards shooting case should not be extradited, several of the accused who had been already extradited were to have been tried by Trichur Sessions Court on eighteenth instant. Report follows.

From the District Magistrate of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 21st June 1900, Further Ref. on No. 923-M.

In reply to G.O., No. 311, Political, dated the 7th ultimo, I have the honour to submit a copy of a report from the Alatur Inspector of Police regarding the affray between British wood-cutters and Cochin forest guards. As the offence was committed in Cochin, it is difficult for me to get any better information or to submit a fuller report.

2. As to whether the accused should be tried in British territory, I have no doubt that they will have a much fairer trial in a British Court. Even if the case has been correctly stated by the Cochin officials the conviction of the accused should depend upon their identification.

Enclosure.

From the Alatur Inspector of Police, to the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, dated Alatur, 16th June 1900.

With reference to your order on letter from the District Magistrate, Malabar, F. Ref. on C. No. 923-M., dated 30th May, I beg to report as follows.

I went to Kannanorepattola and questioned Chakkinkal Kannan Menon, Natuvilevittil Kothanath Kittunni Nair, Manappatam Chakkinkal Kesava Menon and several others who live close to Elat and the following is a brief description of what has actually occurred.

On the 28th March last, a party of over 300 men entered into the Cochin forest at Elat or Elanat and were cutting Sirkar teakwood in three batches at three different places close to each other. A party of forest guards, eleven in number, who were patrolling the forests, came across one batch of them and on their sight that batch withdrew and joined one of the other two batches. The forest guards then went to the united mob and directed them to leave the place at once when they began to advance towards the forest guards to face them with their hatchets surrounding them on all sides. The Cochin forest guards again directed the men to clear away when they advanced against them throwing stones at them. It appears that some of these guards were hit with the stones pelt at them by the mob but none of them was seriously hurt.

The forest guards who were armed with loaded muskets discharged three or four guns at a distance of about 100 yards from them and this resulted in Koyaa and Ponnan dropping dead on the spot and about twelve other persons, of whom I could ascertain the names of the marginally-noted persons, wounded with shots.

(1) Cheenikkathodi Chami's son Chamu,
(2) Kariyankunnil Chamayi, and
(3) Thonipatath Navu's son Bumpan.

The wood-cutters then fell into confusion and began to bolt away when the forest guards were able to run away from the place. Hearing the row and the alarm raised, the third batch ran up to the place and although they met the foresters who were running away, nothing appears to have been done by them as they hurried on the spot where the shooting took place. These wood-cutters then left the place leaving the dead bodies behind.

It appears that just at the time the quarrel was going on between the forest guards and the mob, one Kakkasseri Kunhunni Nair and Kizhakkekalathil Kunhikrishnan Nair, residents of Elat, came up to the spot and they also induced the guards to discharge their muskets. Although all the guards were armed with loaded muskets, only three or four of them discharged their guns and the guards Ponnampalam Pillai, Raman Eluthassan and Moidin were among them.

The Cochin Forester's version of the case is that there were over 700 men engaged in felling trees and that prior to the discharge of the guns which actually hit the mob, they fired two or three times upwards in order to induce the mob to withdraw.

From enquiries made at Kannanorepattola, this version does not appear to be correct. All the guards were armed with loaded muskets, and when they found they could not hold their ground or withdraw safely, they discharged their guns which hit the deceased and others. On the date in question about Rs. 800 worth of teak-wood appears to have been cut down by the mob, and unless the party consisted of a large number such large quantity of timber could not have been felled in such a short time.

On the following day, nothing appears to have been done, but on the day following (30th March 1900) about 200 men headed by one Thuppinkattil Iyala Mammichan came up to the place where the dead bodies were lying. The Cochin policemen who were by the side of the dead bodies bolted away on the approach of the men and seeing the advance of the mob and the policemen bolting away, the people of Elat took fright, left the place and ran away.

Elat is an inhabited place on the side of the forest and there are only a few houses there. Mammichan is the brother-in-law of Koyaa who was shot dead and is a daring character in Thekkapotta in Kannanorepattola amsam.

The mob entered into the houses of the abovesaid Kunhunni Nair and Kunhikrishnan Nair and looted them. The former has lost about Rs. 250 and the latter about Rs. 100 worth of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, bell-metal utensils, paddy, &c. It would appear that these houses were looted out of revenge for the above-said persons coming to help the forest guards on the 28th March.

Some of the runaways returned to their houses as soon as the mob left the place, but the remainder came back only on the 1st April, when the District Magistrate of Trichur appeared on the spot with a party of policemen. Nothing appears to have taken place after that.

While making enquiries, I beg to submit that I learnt that about a fortnight prior to the shooting, a party of wood-cutters belonging to British territory very severely assaulted the Forester Mr. Dirksz and he was completely laid up for a few days.

The District Magistrate, Trichur, inquired into the shooting case and I hear he has dropped the matter on the ground that the forest guards did not exceed their right of self-defence. In the dacoity cases, some of the accused have been arrested and handed over by the British police in obedience to the extradition warrants issued and some have been arrested by the Cochin police from Cochin territory. These persons have been tried and committed by the Vatakancheri Sub-Magistrate to the ensuing sessions which commences on the 5th Mithunam 1075 (1st June 1900).

As the other persons against whom extradition warrants are pending are absconding, I beg to submit that I was not able to question them as directed.

The papers connected with the case are herewith submitted.

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 27th June 1900, C. No. 1849.

With reference to the Government orders marginally-noted about the affray between wood-cutters and Cochin forest guards, I have the honour to report that I have this day received information from the Cochin Darbar that of the nineteen men for whose arrest warrants were issued

G.O., No. 247, Pol., dated 10th April 1900.
" " 311 " " 7th May "

three men were surrendered by the British police. I presume that this was done before the District Magistrate of Malabar had communicated to his subordinates the orders of Government to stay extradition.

2. These three men and two others who were arrested by the Cochin police in Cochin territory, making a total of five men of that nineteen, were placed before the Second-class Magistrate of Talapalle and he has committed them for trial before the Sessions Judge of Trichur on charges of being members of an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons.

3. Another man was surrendered by the British police as one of the nineteen, but he was released by the Talapalle Magistrate as his identity was not proved.

4. Four British Indian subjects, who were not on the list of nineteen above mentioned, were arrested in Cochin territory on suspicion of having taken part in the affair and these four have also been committed for trial. Thus there are now nine men awaiting their trial before the Sessions Court of Trichur.

5. I do not know the reason why Government ordered stay of extradition in this matter. If it was an idea that some claim of right may be mixed up with this trespass, I must say that I have heard of nothing of that kind. So far as I can learn it is simple plunder organised by some rich timber dealers in the villages south of Palghat. If there is an idea that in Cochin the men will not have a fair trial, I think that such a fear is groundless and, also, Government can always direct the Resident to call for the record of a trial in which any miscarriage of justice may be suspected. If the men themselves are wise they will be content to be tried in Cochin, because imprisonment in a central jail in British India is a punishment very much more severe than is imprisonment in the Ernakulam Jail. For these reasons I respectfully submit that no orders are necessary about these nine men and that the trial may be left to take its course.

Order—No. 436, Political, dated 13th July 1900.

The Government considers that the accused in the Cochin forest affray case should be extradited and that they should stand their trial before Cochin Courts.

2. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
„ District Magistrate, Malabar.

Letter—No. 437, Political, dated Ootacamund, 13th July 1900, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of my letter, No. 248, Political, dated the 10th April 1900, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the marginally-noted Proceedings of this Government, which contain further reports from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and the District Magistrate of Malabar regarding the affray which took place between Cochin forest guards and British villagers on the 28th March last.

No. 311, Political, dated the 7th May 1900.
„ 436, „ „ „ 13th July „

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Government {1900} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1900.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 438—440, 14th July 1900.

JULY.

Jurisdiction over Railway Lands in Travancore State.

Directing that the Government of India and the Resident at Hyderabad be addressed on certain points raised by the Travancore Darbar with reference to the orders of the Government of India as regards the exercise of —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 201, Political, dated 26th March 1900.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin letter from the Government of India on the subject of certain questions raised by the Travancore Darbar regarding the exercise of jurisdiction over railway lands in that State.

Read—also the following paper :—

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 12th May 1900, Ref. on C. No. 1322.

On receipt of G.O., No. 201, Political, dated 26th March 1900, I communicated the ruling of the Government of India to both Darbars. I have now the honour to report that the Diwan of Travancore, both by letter and in a special interview, has requested me to solicit further instructions on two points.

2. The Darbar understands that Travancore subjects who commit offences in Travancore territory and take refuge on the railway will be surrendered whether the offences are extraditable or not. But British subjects who commit offences in Travancore territory and are arrested on the railway will not be surrendered unless the offences are extraditable. The Darbar wishes to point out that there are in Travancore many special and fiscal laws, that the number of British subjects residing or travelling in Travancore is large, that such men cannot without enquiry be distinguished from Travancore subjects, and that offences under these laws are not extraditable. If these laws cannot be enforced there may be a serious loss of revenue.

3. Connected with this question is the second point to which the Darbar wish to draw attention. The Darbar enquired whether the Travancore Customs officials will be able to enter a train at the frontier to search the baggage of passengers for tobacco, opium and other contraband goods. In reply the Government of India says that instructions may be issued to the railway authorities requiring them to afford reasonable facilities to the Travancore officers for the inspection of registers and goods stored on railway premises. If this ruling of the Government of India is intended to concede the desired power to search the personal baggage of travellers the Darbar accepts it with thanks, but if not, the Darbar wishes respectfully to press the point for the following reasons.

4. The Government of Madras is aware that Travancore derives a considerable revenue from import duties on salt, tabacco, &c., a revenue which Travancore cannot afford to lose. Already the Darbar has reason to suspect that tobacco is smuggled into Travancore through the Imperial Post office, but the Darbar made no complaint because the quantity thus smuggled is probably not large. If these two railways now under construction are to be open roads for smugglers the quantity brought in without payment of duty may seriously affect the revenue. The Travancore Darbar has endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Government of India with regard to these railways. The Darbar has guaranteed the interest on the Quilon-Shenkottah extension and has advanced seventeen lakhs, although that advance necessitated the selling of Government paper at a discount. In addition to this expense a loss of Customs revenue is feared, and the Darbar asks that the matter may receive consideration.

5. The two points to which the Darbar attaches importance are that British Indian subjects who offend against the fiscal laws of Travancore either on Travancore territory or on the railway may be surrendered for trial in the Travancore Courts and that Travancore Customs officers may be permitted to enter a train at the frontier and to search the personal baggage of travellers.

ORDER—No. 438, Political, dated 14th July 1900.

The Government of India and the Resident at Hyderabad will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

LETTER—No. 439, Political, dated Ootacamund, 14th July 1900, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I am directed to refer to Mr. Wood's letter, No. 1220 I.B., dated the 12th March 1900, on the subject of the jurisdiction over the lands in Travancore territory, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Shoranur-Cochin and Tinnevelly-Quilon railways.

2. In a recent communication to the Resident, the Darbar states that it understands that, whilst *Travancore* subjects will be surrendered both for extraditable and non-extraditable offences, *British* subjects who commit offences in Travancore territory and are arrested on the railway will not be surrendered. unless the offences are extraditable. It urges that if these conclusions are correct, its revenues are likely to suffer serious loss in view of the facts that a large number of British subjects reside or travel in Travancore, that it is impossible without enquiry to distinguish such persons from Travancore subjects, and that offences against the numerous special and fiscal laws of Travancore are non-extraditable. As the communication from the Government of India quoted above is not clear, I am to request that a definite ruling on the subject may be furnished.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

LETTER—No. 440, Political, dated Ootacamund, 14th July 1900, to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

I am directed to forward the accompanying extract from a letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin relating to an enquiry by the Travancore Darbar as to whether, on the opening of the Shoranur-Cochin and Tinnevelly-Quilon Railways, which will traverse that State, Travancore Customs officials will be permitted to enter trains and search the baggage of passengers for contraband goods. With reference thereto I am to request that you will be so good as to furnish me with the rules regulating the arrangements in this respect as regards the facilities afforded to Customs officials of the Hyderabad State for the prevention of smuggling by passengers travelling on railways in the territories of His Highness the Nizam.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Government {1900} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1900. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 443, 14th July 1900.

JULY.

Loan to Muhammad Daud Khan.

Recording letter from the Accountant-General stating that at the instance of the Political Agent, Kurnool, only Rs. 3,000 was paid by the Treasury officer, Kurnool, to Muḥammad Dáúd Khán out of Rs. 4,500 sanctioned by the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

' G.O., Nos. 256, 257, Political, dated 20th April 1900.

' Abstract.—Requesting the Accountant-General to arrange for the payment to Muhammad Dáúd Khán through the Political Agent, Kurnool, of the loan of Rs. 4,500 sanctioned by the Government of India, and laying down its mode of recovery.

Read—also the following paper:—

From T. H. S. BIDDULPH, Esq., Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 6th July 1900, No. 100/3712.

With reference to G.O., Nos. 256, 257, Political, dated the 20th April last, I have the honour to state that at the instance of the Political Agent, Kurnool, a sum of Rs. 3,000 only was paid by the Treasury officer, Kurnool, to Muhammad Dáúd Khán although he was authorized by this office to pay the full amount of Rs. 4,500 sanctioned, and to forward herewith a copy of the letter, No. R./1, dated the 28th ultimo, from the Political Agent, Kurnool, explaining the circumstances under which the payment of Rs. 1,500 was withheld.

Order—No. 443, Political, dated 14th July 1900.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Copy to the Political Agent, Banganapalle.

Government {1900} of Madras.
POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1900. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 458, 25th July 1900.

JULY.

Western Palace Jaghirdar.

Directing the Political Agent to inform the — of Pudukkóttai that the Government declines to interfere in his behalf in the matter of the enhancement of allowance to the Western Palace family, his request being one for consideration by His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukkóttai, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 1st July 1900, Ref. on Cur. No. 243-O—Pol.

I have the honour to submit herewith a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George by the Western Palace Jaghirdar of Pudukkóttai praying for the enhancement of his allowance, and to remark that the subject-matter of the memorial is not one for the interference of the Political Agent or Government. The Jaghirdar's request has already been repeatedly refused.

2. I suggested to the Jaghirdar that he should represent his wants to His Highness, but he has not satisfied me that he has done so.

ENCLOSURES.

MEMORIAL from M.R.Ry. RADHAKRISTNA TONDIMAN SAHIB, Western Palace Jaghirdar, Pudukkóttai, to His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated Pudukkóttai, 20th April 1900.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That Your Excellency's humble memorialist is a Jaghirdar in the Pudukkóttai State, being the lineal descendant of the ancient Tondiman family, whose ancestors had in former years rendered valuable services to the British Government.

2. That owing to the jaghir lands having been encumbered by the action of his much-lamented father and owing to the bonds executed by his father having been *inadvertently* renewed by your memorialist, the then Sirkele brought about the resumption of his jaghir; His Highness the late Raja and his Sirkele were hostile to the interest of the memorialist and sought a name with an acquisition for the State during their administration; the resumption was contrary to the tenure of the jaghir, it having been granted for the maintenance and support of this branch of the Tondiman family, and opposed to equity and justice as is manifest in its having been effected under *act of State*, for which there was no necessity; at this stage, it may be mentioned that Your Excellency's memorialist having been young and unaware of the effect of such an act, he renewed the bonds executed by his father, and he would not certainly have done this had it not been for the pressure put upon him by His late Highness for the purpose of depriving him of his jaghir; previous to this renewal of the said bonds, the memorialist's family were exempt from the jurisdiction of the local courts, but in order that the memorialist may be brought under the power of his father's creditors, His late Highness removed this exemption which drove the memorialist to despair and helplessness which ultimately resulted in the compromise effected with his father's creditors by the renewal of his father's bonds, for which the memorialist had no consideration whatever.

3. That to show further to Your Excellency that the whole act of resumption of the jaghir was the effect of the hostile feelings on the part of His Highness the late Raja towards the memorialist, it is necessary to mention that it is the custom of the State, whenever a Jaghirdar died, to attach the jaghir forthwith and then formally make it over to his successor. This act freed the jaghir from any encumbrance that might have been brought about by the deceased Jaghirdar. This customary act, however, was not extended to your humble memorialist, by which the status of the jaghir remained in the same encumbered condition as it was before the demise of the memorialist's father: the usual procedure having been followed in the case of the Chinnaromanai jaghir subsequently, the said jaghir, though encumbered to a much greater extent by the late Jaghirdar, was, on his death, attached and formally restored to his son, the present Chinnaramanai Jaghirdar, quite unencumbered.

4. That the Sirkele, who sought renown in showing an increased revenue of the State during his administration by resuming the hereditary jaghir, even went so far as to curtail the actual money pension in lieu of the jaghir. The schedule of charges was put down at Rs. 15,000 per annum as an assignment for the memorialist and his family. This figure was fixed with reference to the revenue of the jaghir, which was put down by him, in spite of the memorialist's objection, at Rs. 30,000 at random, the moiety of which was assigned for the memorialist and his family. On the protest of the memorialist, the Sirkele stated that he was unable to estimate accurately the revenue of the jaghir and that when that was ascertained the present temporary schedule would be revised. This promise was not fulfilled up to date as the Sirkele would not attempt to raise the schedule, though in subsequent years the Sirkele did correctly ascertain the actual revenue of the jaghir. The memorialist's several petitions and prayers were not heard by the Sirkele, and afterwards the Diwan-Regent, and the matter did not improve even when His Highness the present Raja assumed his rule over the Raj. The repeated requests to the Political Agents for the last two years that the matter should be laid before Your Excellency for favourable consideration proved of no avail, since they refer * me to His Highness. The existing feelings of His Highness towards the memorialist are too well known to Your Excellency's Government to need mention. Hence this humble appeal to Your Excellency's mercy.

* *Vide* Political Agent's letter, dated 2nd March 1900 (copy enclosed).

5. That owing to the insufficiency of the pension which was forcibly trust upon your memorialist contrary to justice and equity, your humble memorialist, though a Tondiman, lives hand to mouth, and to make up the deficiency he has been contracting debts which he is bound to liquidate. Your Excellency would find on enquiry that it was not an extravagant act of the memorialist which had led to the resumption of the jaghir as above stated, but an *inadvertent* act to which His late Highness, who was far his superior in years, had driven him.

6. That the present income of the jaghir is known to be Rs. 54,000. The memorialist prays that he was to be contented with the effect of powers against which he is too weak to contend, yet he considers as a duty to himself and his family that he should represent to Your Excellency that his pension may be fixed with reference to the present actual revenue of the jaghir, that is, the assignment may be fixed at Rs. 27,000 (the moiety of the present income) per annum, and that the accumulation based on this principle may be refunded to the memorialist from the year of resumption. What is contended for, your humble memorialist begs to submit, is not an extravagant amount, but what should actually accrue to the benefit of the Western Palace family.

7. And that the memorialist therefore humbly prays that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to pass favourable orders with reference to the records in connection with G.O., No. 261, Political, dated 14th May 1881, and thus relieve the memorialist from the impending misery.

For which act of justice, Your Excellency's humble memorialist shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

From R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukkóttai, to the Western Palace Jaghirdar, Pudukkóttai, dated Trichinopoly, 2nd March 1900, No. 110-P.A.

With reference to your letter No. 4, dated 13th March 1900, I have the honour to inform you that you should ask His Highness the Raja for an enhanced allowance referred to therein.

ORDER—No. 458, Political, dated 25th July 1900.

The Political Agent will inform the Western Palace Jaghirdar that the Government declines to interfere on his behalf, the request in his memorial being one for consideration by His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.

Government {1900} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1900.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 461, 28th July 1900.

JULY.

Chief of Cranganore.

Stating, with remark, that the relation existing between the Raja of Cochin and the — should be left undisturbed; drawing the attention of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to the fact that the — is not a "Raja" and should not be recognised as such; and requesting that officer to submit a separate report of the final result of the claims of the Pooniat Chief over certain tracts in North Travancore.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 4th May 1900, Ref. on C. No. 1315.

I have the honour to address Government concerning the territory of Cranganore in the Cochin State. The Cochin Darbar concedes to the Cranganore Chief a position of some independence in money affairs, and I think it necessary to place the facts before Government for orders.

2. Although Cranganore is a well-known place of antiquarian interest, the ancient capital of the Perumals, I have been able to obtain very little information about the family of the present Chief of Cranganore.

3. On page 424 of volume I of the Malabar Manual, I see that in 1776 the Dutch held the fort at Cranganore against the troops of Hyder Ali, but that the enemy gained possession of the territory of the Raja of Cranganore, which was tributary to the Dutch. The following page shows that in 1778 the Dutch took the palace of the Raja of Cranganore, and that in the same year the Mysore troops re-took it. Pages 500 and 503 show that after the British defeated the Mysore army they handed over Cranganore in 1793 to the Raja of Cochin, and nothing is said on these pages of any Raja of Cranganore.

4. The Diwan of Cochin says that in the last century Cranganore was a State under the protection of the Raja of Cochin but paying no tribute. In 1776 the troops of Hyder Ali occupied Trichur, and the Cochin Raja had to pay an annual tribute. Of this tribute Cochin collected five thousand pagodas from Cranganore, beginning from the year 1777. In 1791, when Cochin sought the alliance of the East India Company, the contribution from Cranganore was reduced to twenty-four thousand fanams or Rs. 6,857-2-4, and this sum has since remained unaltered. The agreement, dated in August 1791, between the Raja of Cochin and the Raja of Cranganore is the oldest document on this subject in the Cochin records.

5. An undated paper in the Cochin records is said to show that Mr. Commissioner Duncan proposed to incorporate Cranganore with the Company's territory, and proposed that the tribute should be paid to the Company, but that the Cranganore Raja protested, saying that his family had always been under the protection of Cochin.

6. The Diwan further says that when the tribute of Cranganore fell into arrears, Colonel Munro called for copies of all agreements between Cochin and Cranganore, and these were furnished to him. The Resident then approved of the proposal that the revenues of Cranganore should thenceforth be administered by an officer appointed by the Raja of Cochin. The dates of this correspondence are not given, but Colonel Munro was Resident from 1810 to 1819. No correspondence on this subject with any later Resident can be found.

7. The revenue collected in the Cranganore territory is treated as a separate fund. The amount of tribute due to Cochin, Rs. 6,857-2-4, is credited to Cochin receipts, and that is the only part of the Cranganore revenues that appears in the Cochin administration report. The remainder is spent in Cranganore by the authority

of the Diwan of Cochin, who goes through the form of obtaining the sanction of the Chief of Cranganore for any item of expenditure over Rs. 100. In important matters the Diwan takes the orders of the Raja of Cochin. The balance unexpended is invested. Formerly these investments were in the name of the "Raja of Cranganore," but lately the investments are made in the name of the Diwan of Cochin. The balance now at credit of Cranganore is a little over two lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 65,000 is in the Bank of Madras, Rs. 77,000 is lent to ryots on mortgages, and the rest is in the treasury in cash. A statement showing the receipts and disbursements is enclosed.

8. The area of the Cranganore territory is eighteen and three-quarter square miles, and the population at last census was 27,965 persons. The territory is under a Tahsildar, who is appointed by the Raja of Cochin, and exercises magisterial powers conferred on him by the Raja of Cochin. He is a subordinate of the Peishkar and District Magistrate of the Southern Division of Cochin, who hears revenue and criminal appeals from Cranganore. In like manner the officers in Cranganore, who are in charge of other departments, such as Salt, Police, Education, Temples, Anchal posts, &c., are subordinate to the various Cochin officers of these departments. There is no civil court or registration office in Cranganore, and the inhabitants go into the Cochin territory to file suits or register documents. If an officer takes pension when serving in Cranganore, his whole pension is charged against Cranganore, and if an officer who has served for years in Cranganore goes into Cochin before he takes pension, his whole pension is charged against Cochin. No attempt is made to apportion the amount of the pension as is done in the British Crown Colonies.

9. I do not know that any Resident, since the time of Colonel Munro, was aware of this financial autonomy of Cranganore. If it had been known, I suppose that some mention of the funded balance would have been made in the administration report. The word "tribute" attracted the attention of Mr. Rees, who made a remark on it in paragraph 49 of his review of the administration report for 1072, and Government in paragraph 12 of G.O., No. 703, Political, dated 20th October 1898, asked for information. Mr. Rees wrote to the Darbar, but the letter remained unanswered. While matters stood thus, I received from the Darbar for my approval the Cochin Financial Code, drafted by Rao Sahib Swaminatha Aiyar and in the separate chapter on Cranganore I read that the Treasury Officer at Cranganore is to give to the Raja of Cranganore the powers which the other chapters of the Code give to the Raja of Cochin. Thereupon I made enquiries and found out what I have narrated above. I have withheld my sanction from that chapter of the Cochin Financial Code, and I submit the matter to Government for orders.

10. I have not obtained the views of the Chief of Cranganore, but doubtless he wishes the present state of things to continue. The Diwan of Cochin informs me that His Highness the Raja of Cochin wishes the present system to continue, because of his deference for the ancient family of Cranganore, a family which is of the same caste and in matrimonial matters is on a social equality with the family of the Raja of Cochin.

11. There are many such families on this coast, the descendants of former Rajas, and they all put forward as much of their ancient claims as they can. The Darbar of Travancore is rigid in its refusal to listen to such claims and I think that is the correct attitude, because no tenderness for those ancient families can hide the truth that such claims hinder good administration. Even in Travancore the Darbar has been compelled to buy up the claims of the Pooniat Chief, and at the present moment the Idapalle Chief is giving trouble because his consent was not asked before the railway line was surveyed through his territory. I imagine that if this concession by Cochin to Cranganore had come to the notice of Government, it would have been forbidden, and I submit that it ought now to cease.

12. The Chief of Cranganore cannot claim this funded balance as his personal property. It is there for expenditure on his territory. He has received an allowance which rose from Rs. 15,507 to Rs. 19,876 and some such allowance may be continued to him, but the funded balance of a little more than two lakhs ought to appear in the accounts as part of the balance of the Cochin State.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Cranganore for the years 1070 to 1074 M. E.

Heads of Receipt.	Receipts. 1070.	1071.	1072.	1073.	1074.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—Land Revenue—					
(a) Current collections	24,185	24,694	21,043	19,829	23,858
(b) Arrear ,, ...	146	2,715	5,252	6,915	17,766
(c) Miscellaneous collections	863	1,004	183	1,497	4,239
Total I ..	25,194	28,413	26,478	28,241	45,863
II.—Separate Revenue—					
(a) Salt revenue	9,687	10,423	9,468	12,129	13,867
(b) Stamp revenue	1,976	3,177	5,384	4,242	4,305
(c) Abkári revenue	5,122	3,415	5,830	4,229	3,700
(d) Opium ,, ...	1,009	885	957	1,044	1,140
(e) Tobacco ,, ...	355	450	420	440	440
(f) Ferry receipts	2,468	12,308	2,172	2,210	1,606
(g) Anchal ,, ...	237	271	307	297	256
Total II ..	20,854	20,929	24,538	24,591	25,314
III.—Devaswom	7,962	7,450	5,531	7,933	5,601
IV.—Miscellaneous—					
(a) Criminal fines	96	65	..	853	2,133
(b) School fees	..	..	266	379	471
(c) Interest	1,012	1,052	1,010	2,454	2,291
(d) Minor collections	1,477	5,825	1,238	1,853	946
Total IV ..	2,585	6,942	2,514	5,539	5,841
V.—Refunds	..	..	171	..	..
VI.—Debt heads	..	..	1,702	..	2,807
Grand Total ..	56,595	63,734	60,934	66,304	85,426
Opening Balance ..	2,25,217	2,12,255	2,09,031	2,07,790	1,86,463
Total, including opening balance ..	2,81,812	2,75,989	2,69,965	2,74,094	2,71,889

Heads of Expenditure.	Disbursement. 1070.	1071.	1072.	1073.	1074.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—Palace—					
(a) Permanent allowance	15,507	15,517	15,557	15,707	19,876
(b) Special allowance	3,766	3,831	4,167	1,858	403
(c) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	961	580
Total ..	19,273	19,348	19,724	18,526	20,859
II.—Tribute to Cochin	6,857	6,857	6,857	6,857	6,857
III.—Permanent Establishments—					
(a) Land Revenue	5,536	5,077	6,316	6,515	5,999
(b) Salt	405	1,038	1,176	3,549	1,295
(c) Police	1,755	2,063	1,873	2,055	1,757
(d) Anchal	309	389	318	459	408
(e) Education	708	708	1,017	1,857	2,316
(f) Medical and Vaccination	966	984	969	1,062	1,603
(g) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	4	730
Total III ..	9,679	10,259	10,669	15,501	14,108
IV.—Devaswoms and Oottupuras—					
(a) Devaswoms	13,595	17,617	12,455	15,699	9,401
(b) Oottupuras	343	342	343	343	997
(c) Miscellaneous	146	2,692	45	2,524	..
Total IV ..	14,084	20,651	12,843	18,566	10,398
V.—Miscellaneous—					
(a) Public Works	15,916	1,319	8,383	10,665	7,653
(b) Value of salt purchased	1,640	1,668	1,709	..	2,148
(c) Pension and gratuity	302	302	258	728	585
(d) Miscellaneous	1,806	6,554	1,732	3,362	1,482
Total V ..	19,664	9,843	12,082	14,755	11,868
VI.—Debt heads	..	..	..	13,426	6,480
Grand Total ..	69,557	66,958	62,175	87,631	70,570
Closing Balance ..	2,12,255	2,09,031	2,07,790	1,86,463	2,01,319
Total, including closing balance ..	2,81,812	2,75,989	2,69,965	2,74,094	2,71,889

Order—No. 461, Political, dated 28th July 1900.

The Resident in Travancore and Cochin will be informed that the Government considers that the relation existing between the Raja of Cochin and the Chief of Cranganore should be left undisturbed, and that the Resident's efforts should be confined to getting those relations placed on record as they exist, so far as that is practicable.

2. The Resident's attention will be called to the fact that the Chief of Cranganore is not a "Raja" and should not be recognised as such by him.

3. The final result of the claims of the Pooniat Chief alluded to in paragraph 11 of the Resident's letter read above, should have been separately reported for the information of Government. The Resident will now be requested to submit this report.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Government {1900} of Madras.
POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1900. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 463, 28th July 1900.

JULY.

Survey of the Cochin Forests.

Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Proceedings, Revenue Department, on letter from the Government of India stating that it is not possible to depute a survey party this year to Cochin for the survey of the forests of that State.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again G.O., No. 365, Political, dated 8th June 1900.

Read—also the following paper:—

G.O., Mis. No. 1967, Revenue, dated 23rd July 1900.

Read—the following letter from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 7th July 1900, No. 1360:—

In continuation of my letter, No. 959—177-5, dated the 12th May 1900, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 250-S/S., dated the 3rd July 1900, and to say that the Government of India regret that it is not possible to depute a survey party this year to Cochin for the survey of the forests of that State. The matter will, however, be borne in mind should any party or detachment be available in the following year.

Enclosure.

From the Surveyor-General of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, dated 3rd July 1900, No. 250-S/S.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 22–177-1, dated Calcutta, 5th January 1900, and subsequent correspondence on the subject of deputing a survey party for the survey of the forests of Cochin, I have the honour to state that having drawn up the programme for the ensuing season, I regret that I have been unable to form a party for the purpose required, all the staff of the department being fully occupied on other work. The question will, however, be borne in mind should any party or detachment be available in the following year.

Order—Mis. No. 1967, Revenue, dated 23rd July 1900.

Communicated to the Political Department in continuation of endorsement, Mis. No. 1413, Revenue, dated 25th May 1900.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Political Department.

Order—No. 463, Political, dated 28th July 1900.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin in continuation of G.O., No. 365, Political, dated 8th June 1900.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Government {1900} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1900.	*Enclosures*	
Regd.		*Spare copies*	

G.O., No. 466, 31st July 1900.

JULY.

Mysore Stipendiaries.

Sanctioning the continuance to Áminá Bégam as a life grant of one-half of the stipend drawn by her late grand-father, Mir Zain-ul-'ábidín, and the payment to her of the undrawn arrears of his pension; and directing the investment of a portion of the stipend for her benefit until she attains her majority or until she is married.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 284, Political, dated 25th April 1900.

Abstract.—Informing the Collector of Salem that the Government is prepared to continue one-half of the stipend of the late Mír Zain-ul-'ábidín, Mysore Political pensioner, to his grand-daughter, Áminá Bégam, provided that she can prove that she was dependent for support on the stipend of the deceased Mír Zain-ul-'ábidín, and calling for further report on the point from the Collector of Salem.

Read—also the following paper :—

From R. B. CLEGG, Esq, Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 15th July 1900, Dis. No. 2065.

With reference to G.O., No. 284, dated 25th April 1900, I have the honour to state that it appears, from the records of enquiry made by the Tahsildar of Krishnagiri, that the deceased pensioner, Mír Zain-ul-'ábidín, possessed a house worth about Rs. 100 and lands worth about Rs. 150; that he was a widower, and that his daughter, Mathi Bégam, now dead, her husband, Mír Ghulám Ḥusain Ṣáḥib, and her daughter 'Áminá Bégam, the present claimant (about 9 years old) were all living with the deceased pensioner and were entirely dependent for their maintenance on the pension of the deceased and the income derived from his lands. The lands in question do not yield an income sufficient for their maintenance. Mír Ghulám Ḥusain Ṣáḥib is poor and owns no property whatever and is cultivating the lands of the deceased. He is now a widower. He states that for his daughter's maintenance and other necessaries, such as clothing, &c., he is dependent on the pension that may be granted to her and that half the stipend which the Government proposes to sanction is insufficient for the purpose and prays that the stipend granted to Mír Zain-ul-'ábidín may be continued to his grand-daughter.

2. In the above circumstances, I beg to recommend that the Government may be pleased to sanction one-half of the stipend as proposed to Áminá Bégam and the arrears of pension due to the deceased may be paid to her.

ORDER —No. 466, Political, dated 31st July 1900.

The continuance to Áminá Bégam, as a life grant, of one-half (Rs. 7–2–0) of the stipend drawn by her late grand-father and the payment to her of the undrawn arrears of his pension are sanctioned.

2. From the continued portion of the pension, the Collector of Salem will arrange with the Accountant-General for the investment, with effect from the 11th December 1899 and until Áminá Bégam attains her majority or until she is married, whichever is earlier, of the sum of Rs. 2–2–0 *per mensem* for her benefit, the remaining Rs. 5 being paid on her father's receipt.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Salem.
" Accountant-General.